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Fig. 149. The market place of Agadez. In the front negroid Hausa men roasting small pieces of meat on a spit; in the background Tuareg camels offered for sale.

484 pack-camels to the salt pit of Amadror to mine salt in the hot season. They load the camels with salt
487 and bring them to the camp where further preparations for the journey are made. When the caravans
[317] have started southwards they stop in the Tamesna plains and rest there for at least one month to allow
[437] the pack-camels to feed on annual pasture, and, if necessary, to exchange the pack-camels with others kept by the Ahaggar Tuareg in Tamesna. Thereupon the caravan will continue towards the millet-
[22] growing towns and villages of the Sudan to bargain with the Hausa. The caravan returns to Ahaggar again at the end of March or at the beginning of April, so that the total duration of a south-bound caravan is up to six or seven months.

433 The Sudanese millet trade is of extreme value to the subsistence of the Ahaggar Tuareg. It is partic-
439 ularly important to their economy that they obtain millet for non-nomadic products transported by camels, which are mainly bred outside of Ahaggar. The millet trade is consequently not much influenced by Ahaggar's changeable climate. According to official statistics, the Ahaggar caravans in 1946 exported 375 tons salt, and imported 720 tons millet, while the cereals grown in Ahaggar amounted to 197 tons (cf. Malaurie 1953, p. 344). According to Galan vegetable food grown in the gardens of Ahaggar in 1950 (a bad year) amounted to 121 tons wheat, 5 tons millet and barley, and 4 tons of tomatoes – about 10 kg of wheat and 0.5 kg of millet, barley, and tomatoes per person (Galan 1951,
[466] p. 233). We see from this that the amount of cereals acquired in the Sudan far exceeds the amount grown in Ahaggar, and as we have mentioned, the millet trade is also important for the establishment of Tuareg agriculture in their own country where this cereal is used for payments to cultivators. It can also be added that the Sudanese caravan trade is more important to the Tuareg than appears from
[435] the figures above. For salt is much more valuable than millet, and for one load of salt the Tuareg receive from four to fifteen loads of millet – in 1946 the price was fifteen to one (cf. Malaurie 1953, p. 344). It is evident that the Tuareg could not take all this millet back to Ahaggar. Most of it is re-sold

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Fig. 245. Decorated house of Sudanese type at the market place of Agadez.

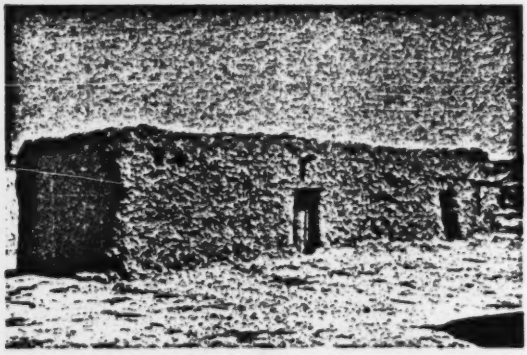

Fig. 246. House (*tayajant*) built of mud and stones which are covered by a mud plaster. Ayr, Awderas.

[356]

Fig. 247. House (*tayajant*) of the type depicted Fig. 246. The mud plaster is decaying and the stones are visible. Ayr, Awderas.